

A RECORD OF *HERMEUPTYCHIA CUCULLINA* (WEYMER) FROM  
BRAZIL INCLUDING SOME REMARKS ON OTHER  
HERMEUPTYCHIAN TAXA (LEP.: SATYRIDAE)

RALF H. ANKEN

*Zoological Institute, University of Hohenheim, Garbenstr. 30, 70593 Stuttgart, Germany*

THE NEOTROPICAL BUTTERFLY genus *Hermeuptychia* (Satyridae: Euptychiini Miller) was erected by Forster (1964) in the course of a remarkable – and up to now sole – attempt to bring about some order into the confusingly vast genus *Euptychia* Hübner that so far comprised over 200 described species. The type of *H. cucullina* (Weymer) (1911: plate 48C, Fig. 2) was described from specimens taken in Columbia, and other samples have so far only been known from the Bolivian Yungas (Forster 1964: plate 30, Figs. 8, 9).

On the 26.x.1993, the author of the present note encountered *H. cucullina* in the rain forest by Foz do Iguacu, state of Parana, Brazil. This site lies in the close vicinity of the Iguacu Falls that represent the Brazilian border with Paraguay and Argentina. It may be assumed that the species does not care about political frontiers, so that Paraguay and Argentina may formally be regarded to be inhabited by the species. The true ecological distribution range of *H. cucullina* cannot yet be even estimated, since it can be easily mistaken for other hermeuptychian species: D'Abrera (1988: p. 777), e.g. mistakenly figures *H. gisella* (Hayward) (1957: Fig. 2) as "*H. cucullina*". In the same work, true *H. cucullina* is figured as "*H. hermes hermesina*" Staudinger i. I. (D'Abrera 1988: p. 777). D'Abrera argues that "*H. h. hermesina*" might only be a seasonal form of "*H. cucullina*". Indeed, true *H. h. hermesina* resembles *H. gisella* to some extent' and therewith D'Abrera's "*H. cucullina*". *H. cucullina*, however, does not exhibit seasonal forms (Forster 1964). If D'Abrera had known *H. gisella*, the mentioned confusion probably would have never arisen. True *H. h. hermesina* from the Bolivian Yungas is given with the central figure of *H. hermes* in D'Abrera's work. The right hand *H. hermes* individual on the same plate resembles a form having been recorded from the Bolivian lowlands by Forster (1964: p. 90), that had in the meantime been described and figured from Brazilian Mato Grosso do Sul (*H. hermes isabella* Anken 1994: Fig. 3). This example clearly demonstrates, how easily the hermeuptychian taxa mentioned can be mistaken for others.

Since – as a matter of fact – only the correct identification of a given butterfly may shed some light on its ecology and distribution, *H. cucullina* is once more figured in the given paper in order to help avoiding further inconsistencies and misinterpretations. Additionally, an identification key of the mentioned hermeuptychian taxa including similar *H. fallax* (Felder) (1862: plate 30, Fig. 7, 10), *H. helena* Anken (1994: Fig. 1) and *H. fallax marinha* Anken (1994: Fig. 5), based on wing markings, is tentatively provided. It is strongly recommended, that the key mentioned may only be

used as a rough guide. A secure identification is only possible by combining features of outer appearance and such of the male genital apparatus (therefore comp. Forster 1964 and Anken 1994).

Key to extremely similar specific and subspecific taxa of the genus *Hermeuptychia* as mentioned in the text:

**Note:** The given characters of presumably diagnostic importance only cover outer appearance. While evaluating the key, the reader should bear in mind that worn specimens tend to fade and therefore may not be readily identified without examination of the male genital apparatus.

### Key to similar species:

- 1: 4 to 5 distinct ocelli on the forewing verso and 6 ocelli on the hindwing verso clearly exhibited ("4-5 and 6" – pattern), two of them (on veins 6 and 2 on the hindwing verso) considerably pronounced in comparison to the others..... 2  
 1': less ocelli..... 3
- 2: verso discal and postdiscal brown bands more or less straight:..... *H. gisella*  
 2': verso bands considerably crooked:..... *H. hermes*  
 3: verso discal and postdiscal brown bands straight:..... *H. helena*  
 3': bands crooked..... 4
- 4: postdiscal band extremely wavy and pattern of ocelli alike 0-1/3-4:..... *H. fallax*  
 4': postdiscal band more straight; pattern alike 0/3:..... *H. cucullina*

### Key to similar subspecies:

*H. hermes*:

- 1: All ocelli of approximately the same size:..... *H. h. isabella*  
 1': the ocellus on vein 7 on the forewing verso and the ocelli on veins 6, 2 and 1c on the hindwing verso somewhat pronounced..... 2
- 2: verso surface light brown, ocelli on veins 5 and 4 on the forewing verso reduced:..... *H. h. hermesina*  
 2': All ocelli clear, exhibiting a dark centre including a light nucleolus; overall verso surface dark brown:..... *H. h. hermes*

*H. fallax*:

- 1: Discal and postdiscal bands on the verso surface bowing towards mediad:..... *H.f. fallax*  
 1': bands straight:..... *H.f. marinha*

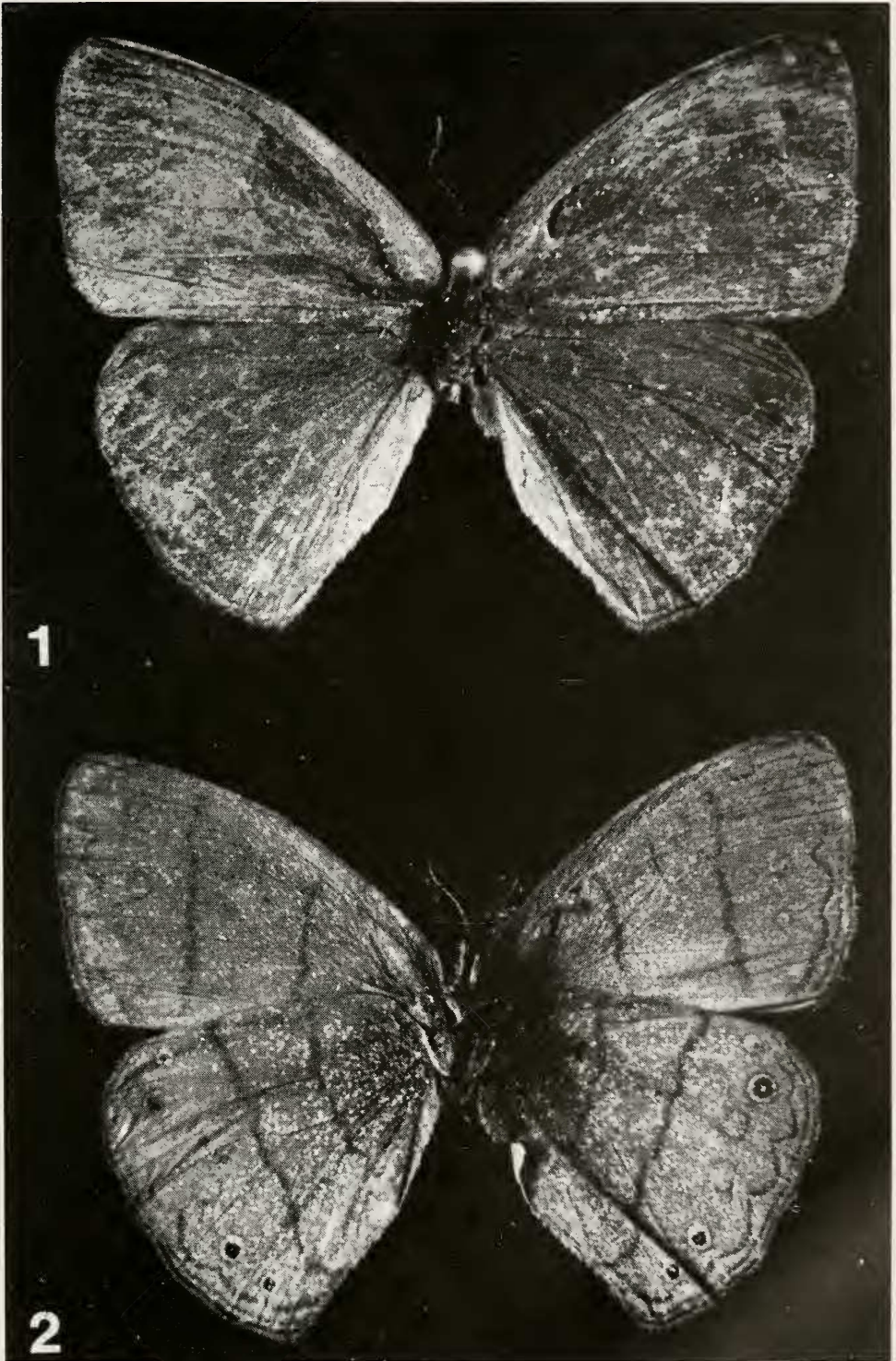


Fig. 1: A female specimen of *Hermeuptychia cucullina* (Weymer) from Foz do Iguacu, Parana, Brazil (26.x.1993), Upperside.

Fig. 2: As Fig. 1, Underside.



### Acknowledgements

I should like to dedicate the content of the given note to Bernard D'Abrera and his masterpiece on Neotropical butterflies. My criticism on his work ought to be seen simply as a partial achievement of D'Abreras intention, which is to provide a foundation for others.

### References

- Anken, R., 1994. Neue Taxa des Genus *Hermeuptychia* Forster aus Brasilien (Lepidoptera: Satyridae). *Entomol. Z.* **104**: 283-291.
- D'Abrera, B., 1988: *Butterflies of the Neotropical Region*. Part V: Nymphalidae (cont.) & Satyridae. Victoria, Australia (Hill House Publishers).
- Felder, C. v., 1862. Specimen fauna lepidopterologicae riparium fluminis Negro superioris in Brasilia Septentrionali. *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6**: 175-192.
- Forster, W., 1964. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Insektenfauna Boliviens XIX. Lepidoptera III. Satyridae. *Veröff. Zool. Staatssammlg. München* **8**: 51-188.
- Hayward, K., 1957. Nuevas *Euptychia* de Bolivia. *Revta. Chil. Ent.* **5**: 107-121.
- Weymer, G., 1911. In Seitz, Großschmetterlinge der Erde **5**: 173-277.

---

### *Cydia lunulana* (D.&S.) (Lep.: Tortricidae) new to Shropshire (VC40)

On the afternoon of 24th May 1994 during the Dipterists' Summer Meeting, a small group visited Prees Heath Site of Special Scientific Interest, Shropshire (SJ5536). The weather was cool and overcast and there were few Diptera to be found so my attention was drawn to a small moth disturbed from some bushes; this was later identified as *Cydia lunulana* (D.&S.). Riley (1991) does not list this species for Shropshire and no records are given in Riley & Palmer (1994). The distribution of *C. lunulana* is given in Bradley *et al* (1979) as Herefordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland northwards to Sunderland as well as around the coast of North Wales. Emmet (1991) gives the recorded foodplants as *Lathyrus* spp. especially *L. montanus* (Bitter Vetch), *Vicia cracca* (Tufted Vetch) and *Pisum sativum* (Garden Pea). It was noted that vetches were common at Prees Heath especially on the more disturbed areas.

I would like to thank Dr John Langmaid for identifying this specimen.

- References:** Bradley, J.D., Tremewan, W.G. & Smith, A., 1979. *British Tortricoid Moths. Tortricidae: Olethreutinae*. The Ray Society, London.
- Emmet, A.M., 1991. *The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*. Vol. 7 (2), Harley Books, Colchester.
- Riley, A.M., 1991. *A Natural History of the Butterflies and Moths of Shropshire*. Swan Hill Press.
- Riley, A.M. & Palmer, R.M., 1994. Recent Significant Additions and Corrigenda to the list of Lepidoptera recorded in Shropshire. *Ent. Gaz.* **45**: 167-182.
- A.M. DAVIS, The Rangers House, Cricket Hill Lane, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey GU17 7BB.